State Department

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 4.} CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 14, 1845. {NUMBE 197.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
J. W. HAMPTON.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.
Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 30th instant, an indented apprentice to the Tinning Business, named *James P. Ray*. Said boy is about 17 years old. I will give one cent reward and, *no thanks*, for the delivery of said apprentice to me, in Mecklenburg county, 3 miles west of Charlotte. I forwarn all persons against harboring or employing said Ray, as I will enforce the law against all offenders.

S. W. ALLEN.
January 31, 1845. 96-3w

DR. A. TORRENCE,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public. He hopes from the experience he has had, with strict attention to his professional duties, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their patronage. He may at all times be found at the former residence of R. H. Johnston, 3 miles from *Beatty's Ford*, on the main road leading from said ford to Charlotte.

Mecklenburg Co., Jan. 1845.

IKARD'S HOTEL,
NEWTON,
CATAWBA CO., N. C.
BY JACOB IKARD.
February 7, 1845. 96-1y.

Hous and Sign Painting
AND
PAPER HANGING.

JOHN W. RAINEY, having located himself permanently in Concord, N. C., tenders his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and materials necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged at it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a libera share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House Painting, and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

Concord, Feb. 28 1844. 50—1y.

CHARLOTTE
Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Moses W. Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by W. S. Norment, 2 doors south of the court house; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Dr Happoldt office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr M. B. Taylor, 2 doors south of Carolina Inn; Dr. D. T. Caldwell, nearly opposite the U. S Mint.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office at Charlotte Hotel.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; Leroy Springs first door north of Courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; T. Trotter, next door to the Post Office.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, next door to the Carolina Inn J. J. Haden, 2d door above Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 7 doors east of Williams' Store; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith—W. & G. W. Suggs, 3 squares south of the Courthouse.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse

Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office in Courthouse.

County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander Jr. office in Courthouse.

Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

Miscellany.

From Simm's Life of Marion.

MARION QUELLING A MUTINY.

"Marion had placed one of his detachments at the plantation of a Mr. George Crofts, on Sampit Creek. This person had proved invariably true to the American cause; had supplied the partisans secretly with the munitions of war, with cattle and provisions. He was an invalid, however, suffering from a mortal infirmity, which compelled his removal for medical attendance to Georgetown, then in possession of the enemy. During the absence of the family, Marion placed a sergeant in the dwelling-house, for its protection From this place, the guard was expelled by two officers of the brigade, and the house stripped of its contents. The facts were first disclosed to Marion by Col. P Horry, who received them from the wife of Crofts. This lady pointed to the sword of her husband actually at the side of the principal offender. The indignation of Marion was not apt to expend itself in words. Redress was promised to the complainant and she was dismissed. Marion proceeded with all diligence to the recovery of the property. But his course was governed by prudence as well as decision. The offenders were men of some influence, and had a small faction in the brigade, which had already proved troublesome, and might be dangerous. One of them was a major, the other a captain. Their names are both before us in the MS. memoir of Horry, whose copious detail on this subject leaves nothing to be supplied. We forbear giving them, as their personal publication would answer no good purpose. They were in command of a body of men, about sixty in number, known as the Georgia Refugees. Upon the minds of these men the offenders had already sought to act, in reference to the expected collision with their General. Marion made his preparations with his ordinary quietness, and then despatched Horry to the person who was in the possession of the sword of Croft; for which he made a formal demand. He refused to give it up, alleging that it was his, and taken in war. 'If the general wants it,' he added, 'let him come for it himself.' When this reply was communicated to Marion, he instructed Horry to renew the demand. His purpose seems to have been, discovering the temper of the offender, to gain the necessary time. His officers, meanwhile, were gathering around him. He was making his preparations for a struggle, which might be bloody, which might, indeed, involve not only the safety of his brigade, but his own future usefulness. Horry, however, with proper spirit, entreated not to be sent again to the offender, giving as a reason for his reluctance, that in consequence of the previous rudeness of the other, he was not in the mood to tolerate a repetition of the indignity, and might, if irritated, be provoked to violence. Marion then dispached his orderly to the guilty major, with a request, civilly worded, that he might see him at head quarters. He appeared accordingly, accompanied by the captain who had joined with him in the outrage, and under whose influence he appeared to act. Marion renewed his demand, in person, for the sword of Croft. The other again refused to deliver it alleging that 'Croft was a Tory, and even then with the enemy in Georgetown.'

"'Will you deliver me the sword or not, Major ——?' was the answer which Marion made to this suggestion.

"'I will not,' was the reply of the offender. 'At these words' says Horry in the MS. before us, 'I could forbear no longer, and said with great warmth, 'By G—d, sir, did I command this brigade, as you do, I would hang them both up in half an hour!' Marion sternly replied—'This is none of your business, sir: they are both before me!—Sergeant of the guard, bring me a file of men with loaded arms and fixed bayonets!' 'I was silent,' adds Horry: 'all our field officers in camp were present, and when the second refusal of the sword was given, they all put their hands to their swords in readiness to draw. My own sword was already drawn!'

"In the regular service, and with officers accustomed to, and bred up in, the severe and stern sense of authority, which is usually thought necessary to a proper discipline, the refractory offender would most probably have been hewn down in the moment of his disobedience. The effect of such a proceeding in the present instance, might have been of the most fatal character. The *esprit du corps* might have prompted the immediate followers of the offender to have seized upon their weapons, and though annihilated, as Horry tells us they would have been, yet several valuable lives might have been lost, which the country could ill have spared. The mutiny would have been put down, but at what a price! The patience and prudence of Marion's character taught him forbearance. His mildness, by putting the offender entirely in the wrong, so justified his severity, as to disarm the followers of the criminals. These, as we have already said, were about sixty in number. Horry continues:—'Their intentions were, to call upon these men for support—our officers well knew they meant, if possible, to intimidate Marion, so as to [make him] come into their measures of plunder and Tory-killing.' The affair fortunately terminated without bloodshed. The prudence of the general had its effect. The delay gave time to the offenders for reflection. Perhaps, looking round upon their followers, they saw no consenting spirit of mutiny in their eyes encouraging their own; for 'though many of these refugees were present, none offered to back or support the mutinous officers:—and when the guard that was ordered, appeared in sight, the companion of the chief offender was seen to touch the arm of the other, who then proffered the sword to Marion, saying, 'General, you need not have sent for the guard.' Marion, refusing to receive it, referred him to the sergeant of the guard, and thus doubly degraded, the dishonored major of Continentals—for he was such—disappeared from sight, followed by his associate. His father punishment was of a kind somewhat differing from those which are common to armies, by which the profession of arms is sometimes quite as much dishonored as the criminal. Marion endeavored, by his punishments, to elevate the sense of character in the spectators. He had some of the notions of Napoleon on this subject. He was averse to those brutal punishments which, in the creature, degrade the glorious image of the Creator. In the case of the two offenders, thus dismissed from his presence, the penalty was, of all others, the most terrible to persons, in whose mind there remained the sparks even of a conventional honor. These men had been guilty of numerous offences against humanity. Marion expelled them from his brigade. Subsequently, their actions became such, that he proclaimed their outlawry thro' the country. By one of these men he was challenged to single combat, but he treated the summons with deserved contempt. His composure remained unruffled by the circumstance."

A RIDE IN THE CARS.

The miseries of travelling have been made the frequent subject of humorous complaint; but the best plan of alleviating them has not been so often discussed. I have but one remedy to prescribe, and if faithfully tried, I believe this to be sufficient, namely—*self forgetfulness*.

There is nothing which produces so much dismay, particularly to single gentlemen, (of which I am one, gentle reader!) as the presence of a crying child. But even this infliction is susceptible of mitigation. Let me illustrate. One intensely hot noonday, a few weeks since, I entered a railroad car. Being a modest man, I sunk upon the first seat that was unoccupied. I was congratulating myself upon my good fortune in securing so commodious a position, when, for the first time, I discovered that I was riding *vis a vis* and in close propinquity to a woman and her *baby*?

At first I was horror struck. I looked about me for some means of escape. Alas! not a vacant seat was anywhere visible. At this crisis of my discoveries, I might set for a model of Dismay. Had the lady been beautiful, or even pretty, my condition would have been endurable; but far from this, she was almost repulsively ugly. The baby was a little blue skinned, sickly thing, which looked as if it had been suckled by a bottle of skimmed milk. Had I seen it in the street, I should have pitied it; but here, just beneath my eyes, a fellow prisoner in the same travelling car, it was too much! my very soul loathed it.

'Fortunately,' thought I, 'we are in a rail-road car—this purgatory will have and end. But my congratulations commenced too soon. There was a delay in starting. We set waiting a full ten minutes. The baby began to cry, and beg for '*mippy*.' (I afterwards was informed by the mother that this was the baby-synonym for *milk*) Mamma strove in vain to hush and quiet it. Numerous were her expedients to call its attention to surrounding objects. Her ingenuity amused me. 'I[illegible] of a better occupation,' thought I.

The poor woman finding these efforts vain, commenced an attack upon baby's memory and imagination. Does Addy want a little black kitten with a white spot on its tail? Yes, Addy shall have a pretty little kitten with a white spot on its tail.—Mother will go down to Miss Barnses, and get Addy a little kitten. Kitty! kitty! kitty! kitty!—Come, kitty, and see Addy! Addy raised her head, and opened her large black eyes. Evidently imagination was not suffisiently active to change the figures upon the canvass carpet into 'a little kitten with a white spot on its tail,' for she screwed her little dirty face into a worse shape than before and broke into a loud scream.

'Scissors,' thought I, burying my face in a large boquet I carried in my hand. The perspiration fell in big drops from my forehead. I wished myself a brick wall, though it is said that even walls have ears. At this moment, I felt something tugging away at one of the roses in my boquet. I looked up and found the *baby* had seized the choicest of the bunch, and was clenching it firmly in her dirty little fist. O, what desecration! My flowers, my beautiful flowers, prsented to me by the lily hand of my lady-love, from whom I had just tenderly parted—my dear, beautiful flowers, to be mauled in this way by a little dirty, squalling baby! Bah! I was ready to faint.

I looked lightning, and was about to groul thunder, when I was arrested by—what do you guess, gentle readers? What do you suppose could have checked the righteous indignation of a spirit so outraged in its holiest and tenderest feelings? Pity my weakness, when I confess it was a *smile*—yes, a little smile from that little foolish baby! I could not help it—I strove against the infirmity—but soften my heart would, like snow in a south wind; and before I was aware of my danger, I had smiled in return!

'Pretty flowers, ain't they, Addy?' said the mother, casting down her eyes, modestly. Forgive me, my beautiful Margaret; but there was something in that modest look that brought *thee* to my thoughts. All the soft, and all the heroic traits of woman's character occurred to me. Thinking of Margaret made me feel like a lover to the whole sex.—'The woman isn't so ugly, after all,' though I.—'The mother is in her face.'

Baby still clung to my flowers, looking up all the while, and smiling in my face. 'What does that smile insinuate?' though I. 'Ah, the sex begin their arts early. The baby is certainly the mother of the woman. This little pice of coquetry here, has put on her pretty wiles to seduce a flower from me. Shall I be boy enough to yield? I pursed up my mouth, and locked together my teeth, resolving to come off victorious.

'The gentleman is very kind to let you look at his flowers, is'nt he, Addy?' said the mother.—Heavens! how these words pierced my conscience! *I* 'kind!' No, I was the greatest churl in existence. What would Margeret have thought—my kind, gentle Margaret, who had collected these sweet flowers to cheer me on my journey? Would she not have deemed it a poor requital of her love to refuse a flower to a poor little suffering infant?—The blood rushed to my cheeks—my hand figetted among the roses—I drew one from the cluster I—I—I blush to confess it, dear reader—I gave it to THE BABY!

When I recovered from the shock which this folly gave me, I heard 'Addy' expressing loud delights and the mother earnest gratitude. I don't know how it is, but there is something in a woman's thanks that goes directly to my heart. I commenced serious efforts to assist her in amusing her hungry child. Whenever the baby began crying for 'mippy,' I began conjuring up expedients to pacify her. I pulled out my gold repeater, and held it up to the darling's ear. I gave her the seals and keys to jingle in her dirty fingers I even played boo-peep with her from behind my boquet.—Addy smiled like a little cherub The mother's eyes shone with gratitude. I was the happiest of the happy. In vain were the smiles and comical expressions upon the face of my fellow passengers. 'Poor misanthropies,' thought I, 'they cannot understand the luxury of conferring even the most trival favor upon a fellow being. Let them laugh! They are too ignorant and selfish to appreciate my elevated motives!' O, happy self conceited! what a consoler thou art for all the jeers and malice of this scornful world!

From this felicitous reverie I was aroused [illegible] whistle of the engine, and the stopping [illegible]. 'Thank you for your kindness, sir,' s[illegible]her rising to leave. 'O! do you stop [illegible] I exclaimed quite aghast. I took the baby in my arms—yes, reader, in my own arms! and followed with it to the door of the car The mother received it with renewed thanks, and I had just commenced pouring forth a volley of heartfealt regrets that they must leave us, when the bell rang and we were off again. I returned to my seat, but it looked disconsolate enough. I cast my eyes around the cars in hope to discover another baby. The search was vain, and I don't know how I should have become reconciled to my loneliness had not my eyes rested on my boquet. Sweet visions of Margaret began to flit through my brain, and I sunk into another reverie, which was not disturbed till the bell rang again at the termination of the road I started up 'God bless the women!' was my involuntary ejaculation, 'Thank you, sir!' said a little laughing beauty, who had occupied the seat behind me, and who now stood courtesying at my side I blushed and glowed like a full-blown pœny, and, hiding my heed behind my boquet, rushed out of the car.

On the whole, thought, I think I never enjoyed a pleasanter ride than with the crying baby

Rose of Sharon.

From the Spirit of the Times.

MARRIAGE OF BILL WARRICK AND BARBRY BASS.

As described in a letter from Miss Nancy Guiton to Polly Stroud.

To Miss Polly Stroud, nigh Knoxvil, in the State of Tennysee, clost by where the French Broad and Hosltin Jines

Piney Bottom,
this July 9 of 1844.

Miss Polly Stroud—dere madam—I now take my pen in hand of the presence opportunity to let you know that we are all well, but I am purry in sperits hoping these few lines may find you the same, by gods mercy as I have been so mortifyed I could cry my eyes out bodily. Bill Warrick, yes Bill Warrick is married to Barbry Bass! I seed it done—a mean, [illegible]—but never mind—didn't I know him when he went to old field school—a little ragged orfin Boy, with nobody to patch his close torn behin a makin a dickydout of himself—cause his old nigger oman Venus was too lazy to mend em? Didnt I know him when he couldnt make a pot hook or a hanger in his copy book to save his life, as for makin of a S he always put it tother way, jist so S backwards. And then to say I were too old for him and that he always conceited I was a sort of a sister to him!—O Polly Stroud, he is so likely particularly when he is dressed up of a Sunday or a frolick—and what is worser his wife is prutty too, tho I dont acknowlige it here Only too think how I doated on him how I used to save bosim blossums for him which sum people calls sentid shrubs—and how I used to put my hand in and pull them out for him, and how I used to blush when he sed thay was sweeter for comin from where they did? Who went blackberryin and huckelberryin with me?—who always rode to preachin with me and helped me on the horse? who made Pokeberry stains to dimons and squares and circles and so on at quiltins for me?—and talkin of Poke—I do hope to fathers above that Poke will beat Clay just to spite Bill, for he is a rank distracted whig and secretary to the Clay Club—who always threaded my needle and has kissed me in perticular, in playing kneeling to the wittyist, bowing to the puttyist and kissin of them you love best, and playin Sister Feebe, and Oats, Peas, Beans and Barly grows at least one hundred times—Who waited as candil holder with me at Tim Bolins weddin, and said he knowd one in the room hed heap rather marry, and looked at me so uncommon, and his eyes so blue that I felt my face burn for a quarter of an hour? who I do say was it but Bill Warrick—yes, and a heap more. If I havent a grate mind to sue him, and would do it, if it wasnt I am afeard hed show a Voluntine, I write to him Febrary a ear ago.—He ought to be exposed, for if he is widderer heel fool somebody else the same way he did me. Its a burnin shame, I could hardly hold my head up at the weddin. If I hadnt of bin so mad and too proud to let him see it I could of cried severe.

Well, it was a nice weddin—sich ice cakes and minicles and raisins and oringis and hams—flour doins and chickins fixins, and four uncommon fattest big gobblers roasted I ever seed The Bryde was dressed in a white muslin figured over a pink satin pettycoat, with white gloves and satin shoes, and her hair a curlin down with a little rose in it, and a chain around her neck I dont know whether it was raal gool or plaited. She looked butiful and Bill did look nice, and all the candydates and two preachers and Col. Hurd was there, and Bills niggers, the likeliest nine of them you ever looked at, and when I did look at em and think I raly thot I should of broke my hart. Well sich kissin—several of the gals sed that there faces burnt like fire. for one of the preechers and Col Hurd wosnt shaved clost.

Bimeby I was a settin leanin back and Bill he come behin me, and sorter jerked me back and skeared me powerful We had a right good laugh on old Parson Brown as he got through a marryin of em—says he, I pronounce "you William Warrick and Barbry Bass, man and oman."—he did look so when we laffed and he right quick sed—"man and wife—salute your Bryde." and Bill looked horrid red, and Barbry trembled and blushed astonished severe.

Well, its all over, but I dont keer, theres as good fish in the sea as ever come outen it. Im not poor for the likes of Bill Warrick, havin now three sparks and one of them from Town, whose got a good grocery and leads the Quire at Church outer the Southern Harmony, the Mission Harmony is gone outen fashun.

Unkle Ben's oldest gal Suky is guine to marry a Virginny tobacker roler, named Saint George Drummon, and he says he is kin to Jack Randoll and Pokerhuntus, who they is the Lord knows.—Our Jack got his finger cut with a steal trap catchin of a koon for a Clay Club, and the boys is down on a tar raft, and old Miss Collis, and mammy is powerful rumatic, and the measly complaint is amazin. I just heerd you have got twins agin—this lime-stone water must he astonishin curyous in its affects. What is the fashuns in Tennysee, the biggest sort of Bishups is the go here. My love to your old man, your friend.

NANCY GUITON.

Old Miss Collis and mammy is jist come home, Betsy Bolin is jist had a fine son, and they say she is a doin as well as could be expected.

Offenders and Defenders.—The New Orleans Picayune gives the following amusing account of the examination of two juvenile Jemmy Twitchers, before recorder Gonares. They rejoiced in the names of James Johnson and Joseph Brown, and were accused of abstracting cakes from a coffee stand in the market:

"What do you say to this charge?" said the Recorder to them.

"Vy, ve says not guilty, of course," said Johnson; "no one aint bound to criminate himself."

"Yes, but you were seen taking the bread by the negro," said the Recorder.

"A negro aint no witness against a white boy, no how you can fix it," said Brown—"And besides," said Johnson, "cakes ain't bread no more nor fleas ain't lobsters—so there can't be no indictment found for stealing it."

Recorder—"But another person than the negro woman saw you take the cakes—the Commissary himself saw you do it."

Brown—Vell, vot of it; it warnt no burglary, 'cause it was done in daylight, and there warnt no lock broken."

Johnson—"Yes and I should like to ask the gem'an as how he knows, s'pose we did take them, but that we meant to pay for them. It is not every one that takes things on credit as can be prosecuted for larceny—not by a long shot."

Recorder—Both of you seem to have no inconsiderable experience, young as you are, in the rules of court and criminal practice—have you ever been up before a court before?"

Johnson—We is not bound to answer that 'ere question, 'cause our 'kracters haint been impeached.

Brown—[aside to Johnson]—"Right, Jim; mum's the word about 'kracter—guess we aint quite so *green* as he takes us to be."

Recorder—Well, I shall send both of you to the Work-house for thirty days: you are evidently too idle, too vicious, and I may add too cunning, to be permitted to go at large."

Johnson—We calls for a trial by jury, your honor, and a speedy trial at that. The constitution guarantees it to every 'merican citizen, and we aint agoin to be chizzled out of it no how."

Recorder—"At all events, I will send you to the work house for the present. I wish to see if I cannot learn something more about you."

Johnson, as the officer took them out of the court—"Vell, then, I'm blowed if we dont get out on a 'baby corpy.'"

The unanimous opinion of all the court who witnessed this "forensic" display was, that Masters Johnson and Brown are a most promising pair of youths, and most probably destined, in the course of human events, to add to the productive industry of the State by a residence for a fixed term in the Baton Rouge.

A FACTORY GIRL. The Kennebec Journal gives the following description of the romantic adventures of a New England "Factory girl":

"Miss Irene Nichols, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Nichols, of Monmouth, Kennebec Co., while at work in a factory in Dorchester, Mass., some four years since, was offered very liberal wages to go to Mexico, and engage in a factory just establshed there. She, with 8 others, accepted the offer.—While there, she became acquainted with Herrera, the present revolting and successful General, with whom she contracted marriage. She made a visit to her friends in Maine, last summer, during which she received frequent letters from Herrera. She left here in July or August last, for Mexico, via New York, when she obtained a license, and was united in marriage to Gen. Herrera, by his representative, the General not being able to leave Mexico—a step rendered necessary, as the parties were both Protestants, and could not be married in Mexico, a Catholic country. Herrera is now President of Mexico, having his head-quarters at the national palace in the city, and this Kennebec "Factory Girl" now 'revels in the Halls of the Montezumas.' Gen. Herrera is of German extraction, and we are given to understand is an ardent admirer of the institutions of this country; and would not be opposed to the union of Mexico with the United States. A society, extensive in its ramifications already exists in Mexico, with a view to the accomplishment of such a project."

Marriage of Adam and Eve.—We like short courtships, and in this, Adam acted like a sensible man—he fell asleep a bachelor, and awoke to find himself a married man. He appears to have popped the question almost immediately after meeting Md'lle Eve, and she without any flirtation or shyness gave him a kiss and herself. Of that first kiss in this world we have had, however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in poetical mood have wished we were the man "what did it." But the deed is done—the chance was Adam's, and he improved it.

We like the notion of getting married in a garden. It is in good taste. We like a private wedding. Adam's was private. No envious beaux were there; no croaking old maids; no chattering aunts and grumbling grandmothers. The birds of heaven were the minstrels; and the sky flung its light upon the scene.

One thing about this first wedding brings queer things to us in spite of its scriptural truth. Adam and his wife were rather young to be married—some two or three days old, according to the sagest speculations of theologians—mere babies—larger, but not older—without experience, without a house, wihout a pot or kettle, nothing but love and Eden!—*Halifax paper.*

From the Greensborough Patriot.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

William D. Cooke, late of the Staunton Deaf and Dumb Asylum, has advertised in the Raleigh papers that an Institution for deaf and dumb pupils will be opened in the city of Raleigh about the 1st of May next. Pupils to be received at any age between *eight* and *thirty*—to live in the same house with the Principal, and be at all times under his care and direction. The female pupils will be under the especial care of the wife of the Principal and the Matron. Terms for Session of ten months $160, for board, washing and tuition, including the necessary books and all expenses, except clothing and medical attendance. Communications to be addressed to Weston R. Gales, Esq., Raleigh, until the first of April.

Mr. *Cooke* is the gentleman whom *Daniel Albright*, a deaf and dumb youth of this town, some time since accompanied on an excursion to the eastern part of the State and to Charleston, for the purpose of exhibiting and demonstrating the efficiency of the mode of instructing deaf mutes. Their interesting exhibition in the court house, in this place, is fresh in the memory of our town readers. Daniel's power to express with facility every idea of which his intelligent nature is capable was made manifest beyond a doubt. His *language* was an appeal, mute but touchingly eloquent, to the heart of every citizen, to do something for the afflicted class to whom nature has denied the use of hearing and of speech. We remember the profound silence of the crowd of spectators at the close of the exhibition, and the tears that coursed down many a cheek, as the lad, at the request of his instructor, threw himself into an attitude of devotion and repeated the Lord's prayer in the manual language of the deaf and dumb. It was done with a becoming reverence, which showed that the *sentiment* of that prayer was understood by the pupil. He had no tongue to speak; but he "stretched forth his *hands* to God"—and "our Father which art in Heaven!" understood the signs made by His speechless child.

Daniel, (he will pardon us this freedom with his name, for we speak *pro bono publico*,) was a wild, wilful, passionate boy before he went into the Institution at Staunton; but he returned a living illustration of the restraining power of an education directed to the heart as well as to the head. In conversation with his friends here, he expresses himself sensible of a blessing, in not being permitted to hear the profane and obscene language which he is informed too frequently proceeds from the mouths of those to whom God has given the power of speech.

The Raleigh Register, inviting public attention to Mr. Cooke's advertisement, says,—"At the recent session of our Legislature, an act was passed, appropriating five thousand dollars a year from the School Fund, for the education of the deaf and dumb, and blind. The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to whose discretion the appropriation was committed, have engaged the services of Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, a gentleman every way qualified for the task, and whose testimonials are of the very highest order, to superintend the instruction of the deaf mutes. No arrangement has yet been made, we believe, for the education of the blind, and it may perhaps prove most advantageous, for the present at least, to send them out of the State to be instructed. All that now remains then to carry the benificent and praiseworthy intentions of our Legislature into full effect, is that the friends of the enterprize, and the unfortunate class of our fellow beings for whose benefit it has been devised, should exert themselves to procure pupils, and induce them to avail themselves of the opportunities now placed within their reach."

Under the Act of Assembly above alluded to, the County Courts may levy taxes to the amount of seventy-five dollars for the support of every such person selected from their Counties. Every county, perhaps, has a portion of this afflicted class within its borders. Our own county, we know has—some, of bright natural mind, who only lack education to contribute infinitely to their powers of enjoyment and of social usefulness. We trust the County Courts will be prepared to second the charitable donation of the State and the efforts of the Literary Board, in the humane undertaking of educating the deaf and dumb.

AN ELOQUENT PASSAGE ON SHAKSPEARE.

BY LORD JEFFREY.

Hazlitt has acquitted himself excellently; partly in the developement of the principal characters with which Shakspeare has peopled the fancies of all English readers—but principally, we think, in the delicate sensibility with which he has traced, and the natural eloquence with which he has pointed out that fond familiarity with beautiful forms and images—that eternal recurrence to what is sweet or majestic in the simple aspects of nature—that indestructible love of flowers and odors, and dews and waters, and soft airs and sounds, and bright skies, and woodland solitudes, and moonlight bowers, which are the material elements of poetry—and that fine sense of their undefinable relation to mental emotion, which is its essense and vivifying soul—and which, in the midst of Shakspeare's most busy and atrocious scenes, falls like gleams of sunshine on rocks and ruins—contrasting with all that is rugged and repulsive, and reminding us of the existence of purer and brighter elements!—which he alone has poured out from the richness of his own mind without effort or restraint; and contrived to intermingle with the play of all the passions, and the vulgar course of this world's affairs, without deserting for an instant the proper business of the scene, or appearing to pause or digress, from love of ornament or need of repose! He alone, who, when the object requires it, is always keen, and worldly, and practical—and who yet, without changing his hand, or stopping his course, scatters around him as he goes, all sounds and shapes of sweetness—and conjures up landscapes of immortal fragrance and freshness, and peoples them with spirits of glorious aspect and attractive grace—and is a thousand times more full of fancy, and imagery, and splendor, than those who, in pursuit of such enchantments, have shrunk back from the delineation of character or passion, and declined the discussion of human duties and cares. More full of wisdom and ridicule, and sagacity, than all the moralists and satirists that ever existed—he is more wild, airy, and inactive and more pathetic and fantastic, than all the poets of all regions and ages of the world: and has all those elements so happily mixed up in him, and bears his high faculties so temperately, that the most severe reader cannot complain of him for want of strength or of reason—nor the most sensitive for defect of ornament or ingenuity. Everything in him is in unmeasured abundance, and unequalled perfection—but everything so balanced and kept in subordination, as not to jostle or disturb, or take the place of another. The most exquisite poetical conceptions, images, and descriptions, are given with such brevity and introduced with such skill, as merely to adorn without loading the sense they accompany.

Although his sails are purple and perfumed, and his brow of beaten gold, they waft him on his voyage, not less; but more rapidly and directly than if they had been composed of baser materials. All his excellencies, like those of Nature herself, are thrown out together; and, instead of interfering with, support and recommend each other. His flowers are not tied up in garlands, nor his fruit crushed into baskets—but spring living from the soil, in all the dew and freshness of youth; while the graceful foliage in which they lurk, and the ample branches, the rough and vigorous stems, and the wide-spreading roots on which they depend, are present along with them, and share, in their places, the equal care of their creator."

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

TEXAS—THE PRESENT POSITION OF THINGS—THE PROSPECT DARKENING—DUTY OF THE FRIENDS OF ANNEXATION.

We have published from time to time the speculations of the press and of our friends on the probable result on the Texas discussion, and when we have met with the expression of a cheerful hope of final triumph, we have welcomed it and sought to throw no shadow on its anticipations. When the Presidential election was on hand and we were tho't to be inclined to make mischief in the Democratic camp, they urged upon us, that if we gained nothing else by the election of Mr. Polk, we should at least gain the annexation of Texas. We did then believe this, and it was a great motive to forbearance. Notwithstanding that our confidence in the Democratic party had been rudely shocked by the passage of the Tariff of '42, and almost destroyed by the refusal to amend that law and the vote to repeal the 21st Rule at the last Session—yet the Annexation of Texas was so simple an issue, was so clearly proposed to the people, so eagerly accepted by them and so manifestly constituted the very heart of the great party struggle, that we did suppose its triumph the plain and certain consequence of the election of Mr. Polk. Yet no sooner is the victory gained, than we are made to feel again, that to make sure that we shall be betrayed, we have only to exact and receive the pledges of good faith, of these false Democrats. That they are trusted is reason enough for them to betray. Texas was their only chance for a nice piece of dishonesty, at the present Sess[illegible] for it was the only question where anybody beli[illegible] they would be true to their word—we had tri[illegible] on the others and knew what they would do. [illegible] treachery seems to be an incurable propensity in a certain class of Northern politicians. The symptoms of its recurrence are essentially the same from year to year, like the periodical returns of an intermittent disease. The same system of trick and mock support, of quibbling amendment and secret urging of means to render impossible the success of a measure they pretend to support, these are the weapons that we ever find to be used. See an illustration of this in the letter of Mr. Foster, late Senator from New York, which we copy to day. To these greedy spoilsmen—these public plunderers assuming the guise of Statesmen, the Annexation of Texas and every other measure, is regarded simply as an implement to aid them in their pursuit of office, and the *principles* they profess are the false keys with which they seek to break into and plunder the Treasury. Such are the men, for aught we know, who now have it in their power to decide whether Texas shall be gained or lost forever to the country: And what are we to expect from them? They would have defeated the Annexation Resolutions in the House, if it had not been for the support of the Southern Whigs.

We look to the action of the Senate with a daily diminished hope—the Committee of Foreign Relations, as will be seen by the proceedings, have reported in favor of the almost rude rejection of the measure—Mr. Buchanan alone dissenting.

This is a bad beginning, but still if the Democratic party in the Senate is united, they can carry the Joint Resolution now, as they could have carried the Treaty last Session. But will they unite in its favor? We see little prospect of it. In the Maine Legislature resolutions of instruction in favor of Texas have been laid under the table in their House of Representatives. This sustains the course of the Members of Congress from that State, but one of whom voted for the measure, and is a virtual instruction to Senator Fairfield to continue the opposition he made at the last Session, when the Treaty was before the Senate. Look too, at the fate of similar resolutions in the Legislature of New York. They too are laid on the table, and that we suppose settles the vote of Senator Dix against Texas. New Jersey too, three out of four of whose Delegation voted for the measure, has just issued a Legislative condemnation of it, sanctioned by the votes of Democrats. Ohio sends positive instructions to her Senators to vote against annexation. One of them at least, cannot refuse to obey without abjuring his expressed opinions on the right of instruction. Add too this rapid succession of disastrous influences, the surly and equivocal position of Mr. Benton, desirous of defeating the measure, and only withheld by the feeble thread of Legislative instructions that he can with no great ingenuity explain away.

Such is the aspect of the Democratic side of the Senate. Turn now to the other. They present an almost unbroken front of opposition. Mr. Foster of Tennessee is an honorable and distinguished exception; but we see no hope of his colleague, Mr. Jarnagin, after his speech of the last Session against the Treaty. Mr. Berrien of Ga. is on the Committee of Foreign Relations and joined in the adverse report just made. Add to all this that we have always been betrayed when the pinch has come, and then say if we have not reason to despond?

We are not indeed utterly without hope. The weight and magnitude of the question, and the grave responsibilities it involves, may yet change one or two votes, so as to secure the passage of the Resolution; but that hope is feeble—a ray of light in a dungeon.

Should the measure be defeated, there will press upon its friends the necessity of acting forthwith and with manly determination. What that action should be we think plain. The Members of Congress should at once meet and unite in a request to the new President to call an extra Session. We cannot doubt that he would of his own accord incline to that step, and that such action would decide him to it.

This movement on the part of the Members of Congress will be necessary to keep Texas out of the grasp of England. She must see and see immediately that her cause is not abandoned—and with the news of defeat must go the stern call for an extra Session. The ten months which otherwise will elapse before any movement can again be made in Congress, will be fatal to all hopes of annexation.

THE PRESIDENT OF TEXAS AND GEN. GREEN.

PROCLAMATION,

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

Whereas, on the 5th day of October, 1844, Duff Green, Esq., having before that time been duly appointed "Consul of the United States, for Galveston," was, by an Exequatur of that date, issued by his Excellency, Sam Houston,—then President of the Republic of Texas, recognised as such Consul, and, therefore authorized to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to Consuls for the most favored nations, in the Republic of Texas, in which office the said Duff Green is still acting.

And whereas, owing to circumstances known to the Executive, the interests, honor and safety of the Republic require that the authority so extended as aforesaid, to the said Duff Green, be revoked.

Therefore, be it known, that I, Anson Jones, President of the Republic of Texas, by virtue of the power by law in me vested, do hereby solemnly revoke the exequatur aforesaid, and the same is accordingly revoked, with all the powers, immunities, privileges and rights therein, or thereby conceded, granted, or extended to said Duff Green, as Consul, aforesaid.

Done at Washington, the 31st day of December, 1844.

Washington, (Texas.) Jan. 2, 1845.

Dear Sir:—The President of Texas, on account, as he alleges, of private and confidential conversation between him and myself, has issued his proclamation revoking the Exequatur, recognizing me as Consul at Galveston. He is indeavoring to make it a matter between this Government and that of the United States. This would be to play into the hands of the British Minister and favor the purposes which the President and some of those about him are supposed to be anxious to accomplish.—The whole matter is private and personal between the President and myself, and I am resolved that it shall remain so. At present the Proclamation has been suspended, and an effort is being made by mutual friends to bring about a reconciliation. It seems to me that President Jones has intentionally sought a quarrel without a cause; if so, no reconciliation can take place, because having taken his course under the advice of evil counsellors, the same influence will prevail. In that case I must expect to encounter the combined influence of the British Minister and the President of Texas acting in concert for the purpose of defeating the wishes of a majority of the people of Texas and of the United States. I am aware of the fearful odds against me, but I am not dismayed. All that I now ask is that public opinion be suspended, until I can place the facts fully before the country, when it will be found that the President of Texas has not the slightest possible cause for the manner in which he has treated me.

I write this note for the purpose of saying in advance, that while I intend to vindicate my own character, I intend to do it in my own way at the proper time—that I will not if I can prevent, permit the personal injustice done to me, to become the cause of a controversy between the two governments, or any way to retard or effect the question of annexation, and to ask the favor of you to publish this, if in your opinion it becomes necessary to correct any erroneous impressions which may get abroad,

Very respectfully, yours,

DUFF GREEN.

Editor Telegraph, Houston.

To the Editor of the Register:

Sir, the President's proclamation revoking my *exequatur*, as Consul at Galveston, has given rise to many rumors, and as he has said that it was because the interest, honor and safety of the Republic required it, these rumors are to my prejudice. A regard for my character demands an unqualified contradiction of the rumors in question. It is said that I endeavored, by improper means, to obtain the Executive sanction to the measures about which I consulted him. So far from this being true, I was acting, as I believed, in concert with him, in promoting measures, which, as I supposed, had his cordial approbation.

The purpose of my last conversation, was to consult him on the details, there being as I believed, a perfect concurrence on the measures themselves.—It will be seen, therefore, that I could have no possible inducement to intimidate or to use any improper means to influence his official action.

What [illegible] measures are it is not now necessary to expla[illegible]r than to say that their chief object was to [illegible] progress of British influence on our west[illegible] north western frontier, and especially to prevent their getting possession of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande for the purpose of establishing there a colony of free negroes and runaway negroes; experience having demonstrated that their black colony in Canada, like their abolition in Jamaica, is a failure. I have many very important facts bearing upon this subject, which it is my purpose, in due time, to give to the public.

I learn, also, that rumor says that one of my objects was to bring into Texas a large body of Indians that are not now in Texas.

I repeat that I supposed that the President fully concurred in my views, and that I am bound in charity to believe that he acted under a misapprehension and will yet do me the justice to say so.

As you have published the proclamation, I ask the favor of you to insert this likewise, and I trust that all who publish the proclamation will publish this note.

DUFF GREEN.

From the Madisonian.

HEADING MR. POLK.

From the moment that Mr. Polk received the nomination of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, the Globe and Benton clique, the Van Buren Albany cabal, the New York Post interest, together with some other influences, evinced a deep and determined hostility to the nomination, and in their language and movements did much to endanger the election of Mr. Polk. There was an open resistance manifested in all those quarters to the consummation of the great measure which was agitating the whole country, to which Mr. Polk, long before the Baltimore Convention, had unqualifiedly committed himself, and which that Convention endorsed as one of the great cardinal measures that was to be decided by the result of the election.

The People, in spite of the effort of the opponents to whom we have referred, adopted the measure, and elected Mr. Polk to be their President.

What has been the course pursued by those cliques, cables and disorganizers since the verdict of the nation was rendered, by which they stood condemned? Have they yielded to the decision of the majority, and united heartily with the virtuous Democracy, thereby to strengthen it with their voices, energy, and support? Not so. The course which they have pursued since the election of Mr Polk, both in opposing and supporting measures, has been calculated, and appeared to be designed, to head Mr. Polk—to circumvent him—to place him in an attitude which will enable them to become dictators to him. These facts cannot be gainsayed by any one who has been a constant observer of passing events, and who will read Mr. Foster's letter in to-day's paper *particularly*.

We have learnt from an authentic source, that they have gone so far as to employ secret agents, to plant themselves in proper places in Tennessee, for some time past for the purpose of watching the movements of the President elect, to learn, by eaves dropping, what was passing at his domicile, and at the Hermitage, in relation to future action connected with the next Presidency. It has been nothing less than a system of *espionage* established by them in the hope of acquiring thereby, in anticipation, something that might operate to their advantage. We mention no name or names. The Globe men will understand full well what is referred to.

The individuals constituting the cliques and cabals to which we have referred, are now, by their own acts, placed in a situation bordering on desperation. They see it; they feel it. Heretofore their requests have been, in potency, but little, if any thing short of law itself. It was only for either of them to make the request, that this man be appointed to the office named, or that one be removed from the post he filled, and it was done. The struggle with them now is, to preserve the same commanding influence with the new Administration. They feel and know that they have no claim on Mr. Polk for any favor whatever; on the contrary, they are aware that the course they pursued was such as to call from him one of the sternest rebukes. Hence arises the course of policy they have been, and still are, pursuing. Their object is to head Mr. Polk. They will do it if they can. They are in a most peculiar and critical situation. If they lose their influence with the Executive, and can no longer control appointments and removals, they lose all influence in other quarters where they have heretofore exerted it in consequence thereof.

We learn that the last and most desperate effort on the part of those individuals has been already arranged for the purpose of accomplishing their designs. Some of the most active, unblushing, and pertinacious of those cliques have been selected to beseige Mr. Polk at his lodgings from the moment he arrives in this city until he takes up his quarters in the Presidential mansion. Certain members of the classes referred to, have, we understand, already secured lodgings at Coleman's, and will as soon as Mr. Polk arrives, leave their private lodgings and go to their new quarters.

That they are destined to meet with mortification and disappointment, we can hardly entertain a doubt. While Mr. Polk will receive them courteously as visiters, we believe he has too much of the *iron nerve* to listen for a moment to their dictation. It is evident to our minds, that they have resolved either to *rule or ruin*. If they cannot rule, they will throw every obstacle in the way of Mr. Polk they possibly can to embarrass his Administration and thwart his measuaes. Be it so; the democracy will be strong enough without them, and will prosper better with their hostility than their amity, considering the cost at which it is obtained.

We copy from the New York Sun the following letter from Gen. Lamar, on the adoption by the House of Representatives of Congress, of a resolution for the annexation of Texas. As regards the people of Texas we have no doubt that Gen. Lamar represents truly their feelings on that great and important measure.

Washington City, Jan. 26, 1845.

Moses Y. Beach, Esq.

Dear Sir.—I congratulate you on the realization of your favorite hope. You were among the first to enter the list for the annexation of Texas, and may fairly rejoice on the almost certain success of that great and *American* movement. The Bill has passed the House of Representatives, in a form which I have no doubt will be readily accepted by the people of Texas. Although it contains a restriction which I do not fully approve of myself, yet its general provisions are just to that country, and honorable to the United States. I cannot believe for a moment, that the Senate will attempt to defeat a measure, which the nation at large has so emphatically pronounced upon; and which is so indispensable to its permanent peace and prosperity.

The meeting at Tammany Hall last Friday, judging from newspaper reports, was significant. I do not recognise it as a party movement. It was a voice from the heart of American republicanism, welcoming with generous affection, the return of her expatriated kindred, to the maternal embrace of the Union. Texas will respond to the call with filial warmth; for never since she erected her own household altar to freedom, has she failed to remember with greatful love, the shrine at which she lit the sacred flame. The expressed determination of the American people that no ignominious conditions, nothing which *they* would refuse, shall be offered to Texas, is a strong and abiding evidence that the law of equal rights—the soul of free institutions—rules the popular thought. You will find that it is also supreme in Texas. Though the youngest, she is the real and legitimate sister of the Old Thirteen, and like them, will endure much evil before she will submit to dishonor. She will not dim the lustre of her Lone Star by either unjust demands or base concessions, any more than the Union would shame her constellation by taking undue advantage of its power and influence.

I am glad to see our honorable and talented friend Ex Mayor Morris, leading the advance of the republican doctrine of fair equality. It belongs to no party, and proves that he can look beyond present expediency, and keep step with the age. He is a man of the people, and does not believe a blessing looses its value by becoming universal. Those conservatives who expect to regulate the men of to-day, by conventions and observances as a herd of unenlightened serfs, and who would arrest the progress of liberal principles and enlarged views by chaining the nation to a narrow and stationary policy, will be left in the distance. Republicanism is progressive and all-embracing; and he who cannot comprehend and share its march, or who would attempt to teach it to make selfish and unequal exclusions, is an alien to its spirit, and must not hope to govern its counsels or direct its operatious. Yours respectfully,

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

Lamentable.—The following case of domestic infelicity is too directly in point to be lost, and is too well depicted in the language by the newspaper in which we find it, to be improved by our hands. It is this:

"A young planter in the upper part of the State lately married to a beautiful and intellectual lady, after the honey moon had passed, was pained to observe that his young bride looked thoughtful at times, and appeared to suffer much from ennui.—Thinking this might be caused by the absence of female companions, he induced several young ladies, relatives, to make his house their home, in hopes thereby to render her completely happy. This arrangement had not the desired effect. His beloved though apparently joyous and cheerful while conversing with him, as soon as the conversation lagged relapsed into the melancholy mood. Surprised at this, he fell to pondering the cause, and after a lengthy reflection, he came to the conclusion to send to New York for a piano, to be forwarded by the first ship bound for Natchez, Vicksburg or Grand Gulf. Well, the musical campanion at length arrived—and a splendid one it was—of beautiful mahogany, ornamented and polished, to the value of a five hundred dollar bill. And then it discoursed such ravishing melody, as the snowy fingers of the young bride passed the keys. The young planter was in raptures, and congratulated himself on having procured the identical one thing needful to his angel's complete felicity, Poor man!—he paid but a poor compliment to his amiable partner's intellect, if he thought she could contentedly pass her leisure hours in strumming over a Piano Forte!

He was mistaken. Though 'music hath charms' like love, it is not the only desideratum in the world; for a while it pleases the ear and touches the heart but ministers not to the mind! The lady seldom courted Apollo, and her husband had the mortification of feeling that he had not yet made his domicil a paradise to "her he adored." At last, to solve the riddle of her discontent, he asked her if she did not at times regret having entered the marriage state. "Oh no, indeeed," she replied, with great earnestness—"never for a moment have I been other than your happy wife; but I sometimes—" "Well sometimes what, dearest?" "If I must tell you, then—*sometimes I regret that you do not take the Newspapers. Papa takes half a dozen.*"

Let every young husband who loves his wife, and who would keep her happy, and thus preserve an amiable temper, remember the case here cited, and steadily avoid the error pointed out.

20th MAY 1775

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1845.

Terms of the MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

The paper published weekly for TWO DOLLARS per annum, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be remitted by mail at the Editor's risk.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.

☞ We are requested to announce Col. William H. Neal, of Mecklenburg County, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade, North Carolina Militia, *vice* Gen'l. Means resigned.

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. Robt. S. Young, of Cabarrus, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade North Carolina Militia in place of Gen. Means, resigned.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH F. M'KNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County.
February 7, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
February 14, 1845. 97-te

More fine Work.—We hesitate not to say, that Messrs. Overman & Trotter, Carriage makers of this Town, can manufacture as fine and beautiful work, as can be manufactured in the Southern country. We inspected a large family carriage the other day manufactured by this firm, equal in finish and appearance in every respect, to any carriage we ever saw, and, in our judgment, most substantially made. We take pleasure in thus favorably noticing the work of our townsmen; and we again commend their establishment to the patronage of our citizens. Will our friend of the *Observer* cavil at this notice? Probably not, as we have left out the term—"Encourage home manufactures."

PRESIDENT POLK

Was to have left Nashville for Washington on the 1st of this month, according to the newspapers. He would take the Valley route, through Wheeling, Va., &c., to Baltimore, and arrive at Washington about the 10th. Splendid apartments had been secured for him by his friends at Colman's Hotel. We believe Col. P. had requested his friends all along the route, who had tendered him dinners, &c., to permit his journey to the federal city to be as quiet and void of display as possible. This is right; it looks like returning to the good old plain republican days of Washington and Jefferson, when a President could go to his dinner and return, without having to make two or three speeches to crowds of brawling sycophants; and when offices were not sought by fawning upon and flattering those who have them to bestow. We hope Col. P. has arrived safely at Washington ere this; and that he may be spared to administer the government, as we believe he will, for the honor and happiness of his countrymen.

HOW CONSISTENT!

The northern members of Congress are presenting petitions praying that Canada may be annexed to the United States. These same men are horror struck at the bare mention of the annexation of Texas, and raise all sorts of objections. It is unconstitutional, dangerous, will produce war with Mexico and England, and dissolve the Union.—These are their objections, notwithstanding Texas has asked to be admitted into the Union. But they are keen for admitting Canada, which has never asked to be admitted, and which is a mere Province of the British Empire! In this case, they seem to have no dread of a war with Great Britain—a case in which she would have just cause to make war upon us. And in all this they are joined and applauded by the southern whig press without an exception, and by most of the southern whig politicians.

The correspondence growing out of the difficulty between Gen. *Duff Green*, our Consul at Galveston, Texas, and the President of that Republic, will be found in our columns to-day. We are inclined to think that Gen. Green, as usual, has acted hastily and imprudent. President Jones, however, is a Massachusetts yankee, and more of a Britain than an American in feeling.

Gen. A. C Green, fed., has been elected a U. S. Senator from Rhode Island for six years from the 4th of March next.

INTRIGUE UNVEILED.

We had hoped, after the triumphant election of Polk by the united energies of our party over the combined forces of federalism, and after the issues had been so plainly set forth and gloriously won, that there would have been peace and harmony in our party, and a firm determination among all its members to give the new President a cordial and zealous support in carrying out the great measures demanded by the people in his election. But we were mistaken There seems to be a faction, who, through some means other, have controlled every democratic administration since Gen. Jackson came into power, (except Mr. Tyler's,) who are now determined again to rule, or ruin the democratic party. We allude to that clique known as the New York Regency politicians, at the head of whom is Mr. Van Buren and Gov. Wright.

As soon as this clique were defeated at Baltimore, by the nomination of Col. Polk over Van Buren, the *Globe* and Benton commenced throwing cold water on the nomination, and the New York Evening ***Post*** openly denounced it. Both papers and Benton took strong grounds against *the* great measure upon which the battle was to be, and was, fought and won by the democracy—the immediate annexation of Texas to the Union. They were soon compelled, however, to submit to the popular tide which set so strongly in favor of Col. Polk, and accordingly gave a feeble aid in achieving the victory. That over, and what do we see them at? Denouncing and villifying the President, and Mr. Calhoun, and every other leading friends of Col. Polk, north and south, who will not join them in their plans for tying up the hands of the new administration, and making it subservient to their selfish purposes.—They mount the dictator's throne, and pledge in advance for Mr. Polk, that he will turn out of office every man put in by Mr. Tyler, although all his appointments for the last two years have been made from among the most talented and well tried democrats of the country. And they have been engaged in laying plots, to circumvent and intimidate the new President, so as to render him a mere tool in their hands to be used for their own selfish gratications.

We know this is strong language to use towards a portion of a party with whom we are accustomed to act in political matters. But it is literally true; —and being true, we deem it our duty to warn our party of the impending danger to a cause we all hold dear. The previous course of these politicians and presses is before the country, to prove the correctness of our words; and a plot which has recently leaked out in New York, shows what they are now at.

We regret such conduct:—it is what has hitherto overthrown our party, and will do it again, if the authors are not indignantly frowned upon. More than all do we regret to find Gov. Wright engaged in such dirty work. We have been fondly—nay, devotedly attached to him as a politician, and hoped to see the democracy gain another brilliant victory under his standard in 1848; and we hope yet to see him come out and clear his skirts from any participation in the disgraceful plot disclosed in the following letter.

To explain the matter: When Wright and Tallmadge resigned, Gov. Bouck of N. Y., who was a Calhoun man, appointed the Hon. Henry A Foster, and the Hon D. S. Dickinson, Senators in their stead, to serve until the legislature met. Foster and Dickinson were both for the immediate annexation of Texas, and up-to-the-hub southern, or orthodox democrats, who went for *principles* before *men*. This did not please the regular Regency clique; so they put on foot a scheme to have them both beaten, and send in their stead men of their own clique, to intimidate the new administration and bring it under their control, and thus secure for Wright the succession after Polk. Foster *was* beaten solely on this ground, and by this clique;—the matter leaked out, when the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, in denouncing it, said he did not believe Gov. Wright could have been engaged in such a dirty intrigue. Mr. Foster then addressed the following note to the editor, which must astound every honest democrat in the land:

From the Richmond Enquirer.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Washington, January 31, 1845.

Gentlemen: I perceived last evening, in an article in the Richmond Enquirer, noticing a rumor, that Governor Wright, of New York, had interfered to prevent the election of Mr. Dickinson and myself to the United States Senate, and that Orville Robinson, a member of Congress from that State, had written a letter to Albany for the same purpose, that you appear to doubt the correctness of the rumor. I am not surprised at your unwillingness to believe that Governor Wright has used his official influence to affect an election, which the Constitution had devolved on the Legislature; but the course of Mr. Robinson, to those who are acquainted with him, is not a matter for surprise.—The rumors, however, in regard to *both*, are true

For at least a week before the nominating caucus was held, Mr. Wright, frequently in conversation with Senators and Members of Assembly, expressed his decided opposition to our election. This none of Mr. Wright's friends will deny; for I have the letters of several members of the Ligislature, and of other highly respectable citizens, stating that he so declared himself to them, and to others in their presence.

On the 31st of December, Mr Robinson wrote a letter to Mr. A. C. Flagg, the present Comptroller of New York, (who has for many years been the intimate and confidential friend of Mr Wright, and whose name will probably be presented to the President elect for a seat in his Cabinet,) evidently designed to affect the election of Senators; and Mr. Flagg freely circulated copies of the letter, as well as the original, among the members of the Legislature, in the words following:

"Hon. A. C. Flagg:

"My Dear Sir: The recent letter of Mr. Foster to Slamm, and other events which have lately transpired here, leads me to the conclusion, that neither he nor Mr. Dickinson should be elected to the Senate.

"It is well understood here, that both are in favor of Calhoun's plan for the annexation of Texas, and that both will go into the support of him and all his measures. Calhoun thinks his salvation depends on this election, and he and his friends reason in this way, that they (F and D) are not favorites of Mr. Wright, and that Mr. Wright does not want them elected; and if, under such circumstances, they are elected, it will be considered a triumph and an evidence that the position taken by Mr Wright on the Texas question was wrong, &c.

"I look upon the final action of our Legislature upon this subject, as settling the complexion of the Administration of Col Polk. If Foster and Dickinson are sent back here, the Administration will be more or less under the control of Mr. Calhoun, and all its patronage and power will be turned against Mr. Wright for the successor.

"From present appearances, I incline to the opinion that no proposition for the annexation of Tesas, can find its way through the House at this session. Its friends begin to dispair, and are afraid to approach the discussion of it, and from the multiplicity of plans, which have been introduced, you see there is a great diversity of opinion among its friends. In regard to the *modus operandi*, the Democratic members from our State, with one exception, (Ellis) I believe will go against McDuffie's resolution.

"Mr. Dauby, General Davis, of Troy, and others, from our State, are here, and it is understood that they will leave here in a day or two for Albany to aid Foster and Dickinson.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
[Signed] "O. ROBINSON.
"December 31, 1844."

You will perceive that this letter not only proves the interference of Mr. Robinson, but also of Mr. Wright; and shows, plainly, the *grounds* of interference; for, it is written by one of Mr. Wright's professed personal friends, to one who is his confidant, and by him circulated for more than two weeks before the election among the members of the Legislature, under the eye of Mr. Wright.

I have also been furnished with an extract of the substance of a letter of Mr. Robinson, which was also circulated at Abany. It is as follows:

"Dickinson and Foster have taken ground in favor of the annexation of Texas. This is Calhoun's ground—one to which Mr. Wright is opposed and voted against. If you elect D. and F., you give the pro-Texas party a preponderating influence with the incoming Administration. It was for a time here the opinion of those whom I consulted, that it would be well to go for D. and D. (Dickinson and Dix)—but, upon reflection, we have come to the conclusion, that no such proposition should be entertained. If Dickinson should be elected, *we* would lose the influence we desire: New York would be divided, and lose *her* influence. If D. and F. should be defeated, the former as well for the short as long term, we would show a front such as Mr. Polk would not dare make head against."

On the *character* of these letters and their *use*, mannifesting as they do an intent to seize upon the Administration of President Polk, and to use its power and influence for personal objects, and upon their want of truth, it is not now my purpose to comment A more porper occasion will doubtless occur. My only object at present is, to place the action of Messrs. Wright and Robinson correctly before the public.

I am, very respectfully.
Your obedient servant,
HENRY A. FOSTER

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

On the 3d instant, the House of Representatives, by a majority of 140 to 59, passed the Bill for taking possession of Oregon Territory and establishing a Territorial Government therein. This whole region will of course be a non slaveholding country, and yet the bill commanded the vote of every southern democrat in the House. They looked upon this as upon the Texas question, as a great *national* question, and the passage of the bill demanded by every consideration that could actuate a patriot's heart. We rejoice at the passage of this Bill. It will throw the protection of our laws over hundreds of thousands of native born American citizens who have settled in those western wilds, and who have hitherto been compelled to submit to the insults and oppressions of British subjects who have no right to the country. Even old John Q. Adams spoke in defiance of Great Britain. Hear what *he* said:

On Friday Mr. Adams spoke at length on the subject. He said he was ready to say that the terms of the treaty with Great Britain were hereby terminated. He did not agree that the President should take it upon himself to give this notice. This House was the war power.

No act of this House, that he had ever assented to, or probably ever could consent to, would be given with more pride than that giving notice to Great Britain that the treaty of 1827 was terminated. If this notice was given and nothing else done, we had the prospect of a more immediate and more happy settlement of this question than we could by any other means. This done, there would be a prospect of putting an end to negotiations and that amicably; but not so if you choose to defy the British Government in the manner proposed in this Bill. It would turn out that Great Britain claimed to the mouth of the Columbia river. I am not for giving it to them, said Mr. A. never will I consent to give them to the mouth of the Columbia river, but if we proceeded in this rash way, there was danger of their getting this, and more too.

Mr. Adams then read the letters of Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Clay in regard to exclusive jurisdiction. The population of the country was then 10,000,000. Since then it had been growing at the rate of 100,000 men a year. Our population was increasing with young, fighting men,—with arms, hands and heads ready to take the field and march wherever a field was open to them. In alluding to this class of people, Mr. Adams said that Governor Pope once told him, that meeting a company of young men at home, he asked them where they were going? Going said they—"Going to Texas to fight for our right"! (Great laughter)

This class will take possession of the Oregon country, let the Governments of the United States and Great Britain do what they will.

The country belonged to us by nature, as the young man said to him in regard to Texas, laughter, by discovery, by treaty, and by all the claims that could be given or presented. Mr. A. said he was ready to say that to Great Britain, now, which he was not ready to say in 1818, because we were not then prepared to defend ourselves, and because we had just come out of a war. We were strong now, our case was a good one, and we might abide the consequence. If the notice was given in the proper way we should probably avoid a war. If we did not we should probably have a war. At least he feared so.

This is strange language to come from a Massachusetts federal peace abolitionist. But there is to be only *white slavery* in Oregon, as in New England. There's the rub!

The following is the vote by which the Bill passed the House:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Arrington, Atkinson, Belser, Bidlack, Edward J. Black, James Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Aaron V. Brown, William J. Brown, Buffington, Burke, Butt, Caldwell, Carpenter, Jerm'h. E. Cary, Shepherd Cary, Catlin, Chappell, Clinton, Cobb, Cullom, Dana, Daniel, Darragh, John W. Davis, Dellet, Dickey, Dillingham, Douglass, Duncan, Dunlap, Ellis, Elmer, Farlee, Ficklin, Florence, Foster, French, Fuller, Byram, Green, Grider, Hannibal Hamlin, Hammett, Haralson, Hardin, Henley, Herrick, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hubbell, Hughes, Hungerford, J. B. Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Perley B. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Andrew Kennedy, Preston King, Kirkpatrick, Labranche, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCnuslen, Maclay, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Mathews, Joseph Morris, Isaac E. Morse, Murphy, Norris, Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Pettit, Pollock, Emery D. Potter, Pratt, Ramsey, Rathbun, D. S. Reid, Reding, Relfe, Ritter, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Russell, St. John, Sample, Schenck, Thos. H. Seymour, David L. Seymour, Simons, Simpson, Slidell, Thos. Smith, Robert, Smith, Steenrod, Stetson, John Stewart, Stiles, James W. Stone, Alfred P. Stone, Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Tibbatts, Tucker, Vanmeter, Weller, Wentworth, Wethered, Wheaton, Benjamin White, Williams, Woodward, Joseph A. Wright, Yancey, Yost—140.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ashe, Baker, Barringer, Barnard, Brengle, Milton Brown, Campbell, Carroll, Causin, Reuben Chapman, Chilton, Clinch, Clingman, Coles, Collamer, Garrett Davis, R. D. Davis, Deberry, Fish, Foot, Goggin, Grinnel, Harper, Hudson, Washington Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenks, George W. Jones, John P. Kennedy, D. P. King, McIlvaine, Marsh, Edward Joy Morris, F. H. Morse, Moseley, Newton, Patterson, Peyton, Phœnix, Elisha R. Potter, Preston, Rockwell, Rodney, Senter, Severance, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stephens, Andrew Stewart, Summers, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vinton, John White, Winthrop, Wm. Wright.—59.

CONGRESSIONAL.

We mentioned in our last paper, the rumored pssage of the appropriation for rebuilding the Mint here. We are now of the impression that the rumor was erroneous. The General Appropriation Bill, of which the Mint appropriation is an item, is yet under discussion in the House. We have no doubt, from our advices from Washington, this item in the Bill will pass.

The impression at Washington now seems to be, that the passage of the Texas Resolutions through the Senate is every day becoming more and more doubtful. Combinations are forming against the measure, among the whigs, aided by certain northern Democrats, anti-slavery men, that may defeat the measure. We hope for the best; but if the measure is defeated, wo be unto those Senators who do the deed.

There is a bill now before Congress to organize a new Territory, to be called Nebraska. It is bounded on the north and West by the Rocky mountains, and is watered by the head streams of the Yellow Stone, Arkansas, and Platte Rivers. It is said to be a most delightful and rich country.

We hope by next week to give our readers something definite in relation to the action of Congress on the great measures now before it. At present all is doubt and uncertainty. But little of good has been as yet done this session—much remains to be done, and we hope will be done.

How characteristic.—The federalists of the Virginia legislature must be a most unprincipled set of politicians. They counted noses some time since, and finding, as they thought, they could elect a whig U. S. Senator in place of Mr Rives, forced the Democrats to argee to an early day to bring on the election. But when the day came, finding they would be beaten, the House of Delegates, in which the feds had a majority, peremptorily refused to carry out their own order!

This is not all. It is well known that an overwhelming majority of the people of Virginia are in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas, while it is understood her two Senators (*Rives and Archer*,) are opposed to it. To get around the indignation of their constituents for refusing to instruct these Senators to vote for annexation, the feds in the legislature have introduced resolutions, saying that they believe the people of Virginia are in favor of annexation in a constitutional form; but leave their Senators to judge whether the Resolutions which have passed the House are so or not! They know if these Resolutions do not pass the Senate, none can, and that Texas is gone forever. But they want to leave a hole for Rives and Archer to slip out at. How characteristic of federalism.

Editorial changes.—John A. Stuart, Esq., for many years the fearless and able editor of the Charleston *Mercury*, has relinquished that post to J M. Clapp Esq And Col. A H. Pemberton has sold out the *South Carolinian* to A. G. Summer, Esq We hope these vigilant and fearless sentinels upon the watchtower of southern rights and true Democratic principles, will not suffer by these changes. The introductory addresses of the new editors, however, give assurance, that we need fear nothing of the sort.

Coming to!—Our readers will probably recollect, that just before the late Presidential Election, a company of Stage contractors at Wheeling, Va., pompously announced that they had ordered a splendid coach to be constructed at the North, in which they intended to haul Mr Clay from that place to Washington to be inaugurated on the 4th March Well, poor fellows, the people spoilt that 'coon hunt. But they were obliged to take the coach; and instead of naming it "Harry of the West," as first intended, they call it the "President," and intend hauling President Polk to Washington, in place of "that same old coon." We suppose these contractors know the importance of fawning upon "the powers that be." They can't come that stripe over Polk, we guess.

Hon. Bedford Brown—We see it stated in the papers, that this gentleman, who recently removed from our State, has settled in Columbia, Boon Co Missouri. We hope the rumor, some time since in the papers, that he lost 70 of his slaves in crossing the Mississippi, was untrue.

A very destructive fire occurred at Wetumpka, Ala., on the 29th ult. Fifty houses and 1,800 bales of Cotton, with much other property, were consumed, Loss estimated at $200,000.

THE MARKETS.

We are glad to see that the prices of produce in our Southern markets are looking up. Cotton has risen near a cent in the pound, and all other articles in proportion. We would ask our whig brethren if this is owing to the election of Polk? Had we Cotton on hand, we would take it to market and dispose of it as soon as possible—though prices may get higher.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following arrangement for riding the Spring Circuits of 1845:

1.	Edenton,	Judge	Battle.
2.	Newbern,	"	Settle.
3.	Raleigh,	"	Dick.
4.	Hillsborough,	"	Caldwell.
5.	Wilmington,	"	Pearson.
6.	Salisbury,	"	Bailey.
7.	Morganton,	"	Manly.

The federal papers are making great noise about the crowd of office seekers they would have their readers believe is already at Washington, awaiting Col. Polk's induction into office, to besiege him for the loaves and fishes. Poor fellows! they would make us believe there would have been none of this, if Clay had been elected. Well, we agree to one thing with them: If these office seekers, by their heartless and ceaseless importunities, kill off *our* President, as the federal office seekers did *their* President in 1841, we shall believe they have not lied so very outrageously in the matter.

The northern papers state that Gen. *Almonte*, the Mexican minister to this country, has been instructed to demand his passports and return home This is in consequence of the passage through the House of Congress of the Texas Resolutions—Probably Mexico would like to fight a little—if so, she had better not "stir up" the American bruin.

It was rumored ten days ago, that Mr. Clingman had left Washington, to fight another duel with a member of the Empire Club (Democratic) of New York. We have heard nothing more of him however.

Take care boys!—a youth in Ohio recently kissed a young lady contrary to her will, (so she said,) and she had him taken before a magistrate who fined him $8 and costs. This lass was not like some we have heard of in these regions, who, when a chap, after a mock tussle, kisses them, poke out their pretty rosy lips and say—"You das'nt do that *again!*"

A big Bet.—A young lady in Michigan, has bet herself against $10,000, that Lewis Cass will be the next President of the United States after Polk. That gal is a cute 'un. If she wins, she gets $10,000: if she looses, she wins that which costs most of her sex an infinite deal of trouble to get—a husband! A saucy editor says he would like to hold the stakes. Who would'nt?

DIED,

In York Dist. S. C., on the 8th inst., Mrs. MARGARET E. PRICE, consort of Thomas Price, aged about 24 years.

Wanted to Hire,

A SERVANT Girl that is acquainted with house work. Apply at the Charlotte Hotel.
Feb. 14, 1845. 97—1 w.

Common School.

The members of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, are requested to meet at the office of the Clerk of the County Court, at 1 o'clock p. m. on Monday of Superior Court.

THOS. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman.
Feb. 14, 1845. 97—2 w.

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of next Superior Court, the

Plantation

On which I now live, lying about six miles and a half from Charlotte, on the Nation Ford road, containing about

100 Acres,

more or less. The Plantation will be sold to the highest bidder, and the terms will be, four hundred dollars cash; on the balance, a credit of twelve months will be given. Possession given the 1st day of January, 1846.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.
Feb. 12, 1845. 97—3 w.

50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C., about the 15th of December last, my negro boy MARION. Said boy is about 23 years of age, tolerably dark complected, with rather thick lips, and his face or skin rough or pimpley; he is rather over ten inches high, stout built, and would weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds, and has a surly, sulky look. He had on when he left, a Linsey dress coat and pants and has another mixed or slate coloured coat, with other clothes with him, and had on a round crown wool hat. He is suspected for having a free pass purporting to be from Mecklenburg county, but without any certificate or county seal. It is thought that he will either make his way through Tennessee, or by Charleston, S. C. to a free State. I will give the above reward for his apprehension or confinement in any jail so that I get him again, or for his delivery to me in this place.

LEROY SPRINGS.
February 5, 1845. 97tf

GRAND CONCERT.

THE Charlotte Monumental Band take pleasure in announcing, that they will give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the Charlotte Hotel, on Tuesday evening the 25th instant. The Concert will commence at 7 o'clock. Admittance 50 cents.

Feb. 4, 1845. 95-tc

POST OFFICE,

Charlotte, N. C.,
February 1, 1845.

AS heretofore, the mails at this Office will arrive and be closed as follows:

The Northern Mail closed at 1 o'clock p. m., on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Southern Mail closed at 5 o'clock p. m., Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.

Lincoln Mail due at 4 p. m., Tuesday and Friday—closed next mornings at 7 a. m.

Camden Mail, due at 7 p. m., Tuesday and Friday—closed Monday and Thursday at 7 a. m.

Providence Mail, due at 7 p. m., Saturday—closes at 5 a. m. Friday.

Steele Creek Mail, due Thursday 6 p. m.—closes Tuesday 5 a. m.

Statesville Mail, due Friday 7 p. m.—closes Saturday 4 a. m.

Beatty's Ford Mail, due 8 p. m. Friday—closes 5 a. m. Saturday.

Wadesboro' Mail, due Friday 6 p. m.—closes Tuesday 2 p. m.

Chester Mail, due Wednesday 9 p. m.—closes Thursday 4 a. m.

Letters intended for those mails which are closed before 6 o'clock in the morning, should be deposited in the office before 8 o'clock the previous evening. For the other mails, they should be placed in the office half an hour before the closing of the Mails.

J. W. HAMPTON, P. M.

SOLD OUT.

I HAVE sold my stock of GROCERIES, &c., to Mr. R. M. Sterling. All those indebted to the subscriber will call and settle by cash or note.

January 8, 1845 R. H. BRAWLY. 4w

Executors' Sale.

HAVING qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of the late Thomas Alexander, deceased, we will proceed to sell at public sale, at the residence of Mrs. Margaret Wilson, in Hopewell, *on Monday the 3d day of March next,*

One Negro Man

Named Bob, and other articles not necessary to specify.

All persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Alexander, deceased, are requested to make immediate settlement; and those having claims against the same, are hereby required to present them for payment according to law, or this notice will be plead to bar their recovery.

EDWIN ALEXANDER, } Exrs.
I. S. ALEXANDED,
Feb. 5, 1845. 96::ts

Valuable Land for SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Absolem Sherrill, and for the perposes mentioned in said Trust, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the 2d Monday in March next, (being the 10th day of the month,) that valuable Tract of land on which said Sherrill now resides, containing

400 Acres of land,

ying on the Catawba river in Catawba county, immediately at Sherrill's Ford. The tract is one of the most valuable on the river, and contains about 100 acres of first rate river bottom. There is on it an excellent dwelling house, brick kitchen, and all the necessary outhouses all in first rate order. Those wishing a bargain would do well to view the premises and attend the sale. The sale will take place on the plantation, and the terms made known on the day of sale.

A. H. SHUFORD, Trustee.
Jan. 31, 1845. 95::ts

NOTICE.

HAVING obtained as Administrator on the Estate of John Witherspoon, deceased, an order from the Mecklenburg County Court, at its January Term, 1845, to sell the NEGROES belonging to the Estate of said deceased, I will expose to public sale, on Friday the 21st of February next, at the late residence of Jno. Witherspoon, dec'd., the negroes,

CAMP, HARRIET, AND MARGARET.

Also, any Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., that may be unsold of that Estate.

JNO. G. WITHERSPOON, Adm'r.
January 31, 1845. 95-ts

☞ Terms made known on the day of Sale.

State of North Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY;
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

James J. Gathings, Adm'r. of Jas. Gathings, dec'd. *vs.* Julius Holly.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Julius Holly, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," printed in the town of Charlotte, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Julius Holly to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for the County of Union at the Courthouse in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, and Replevy, or Judgement absolute will be rendered against him.

Witness, *Hugh Stewart*, clerk of our said Court at office, the 1st Monday in January, 1845, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

January, 1845. HUGH STEWART, c. c. c. 95-6w

HEAD QUARTERS,

4th Division N. C. Militia.
Rutherfordton, Jan. 1st, 1845.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

THE undersigned, having been duly elected and Commissioned Major-General of the 4th Division of the North Carolina Militia, hereby assumes the command, and requires the proper returns and duties to be rendered to him.

2. The following gentlemen compose the Staff, to whom all are required to render the proper obedience and respect: WILLIAM H. MILLER, Division Inspector, Chief of the Staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

CHARLES N. EMERSON, Quarter Master, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

WILLIAM R. MYERS, and JOHN M. JONES, Aids with the rank of Major.

(Signed) JOHN G. BYNUM,
Maj. Gen'l. 4th Division N. C. Militia.

HEAD QUARTERS,

4th Division N. C. Militia.
Rutherfordton, Jan. 1st, 1845.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

THE Officers of the 11th Brigade N. C. Militia, will meet at their usual places of Regimental Muster, on the 22d of February next, to vote for Brigadier General in place of Brigadier General Means, resigned.

By order of the Major-General,
CHAS. N. EMERSON, Lt. Col.
Jan. 1845. 94-3w

☞ Col. Alexander requests all Companies that have not their full compliment of officers to meet on the 15th Feb. at their respective muster grounds and fill the vacancies.

POETRY.

THE MAIDEN'S BURIAL.

BY MISS H. J. WOODMAN.

Veil tenderly the pale and placid brow,
Round which the floating hair
Gleams like a sunbeam, moving lightly now
In the soft summer air!

Around her pillow ye have strewn fresh flowers,
And her small pulseless hand
Claspeth white rose-buds, as in childhood's hours,
With her own bright-eyed band!

Upon her pallid lip a smile is set,
The spirit's parting boon!
Why mourn that flow'rs with heaven's own dew-drops wet,
Perish before their noon?

The soft, dark lashes rest upon her cheek,
Like shadows on the snow;
Hiding the full blue orbs whose light we seek—
But shall we find?—ah, no!

There is less beauty in the glowing skies,
Less music in the vale;
The streams flow onward in a sadder guise,
The springs of pleasure fail.

Give back the precious dust, so still and fair,
Unto the waiting earth!
Hallow her couch with song and tearful prayer—
Tributes to love and worth.

A flood radiance from the spirit-land
Dispels the gathered gloom;
Near to her God the spotless soul shall stand,
Forgetful of the tomb!

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191—TF.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91.F

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92::F.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843 ::::F

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88..F

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1844, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845, irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for *immediate collection.*

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

The claims of HAPPOLDT & WALLACE are still unsettled and those persons who are indebted by Note or Book account, would do well to settle within time prescribed above—as they too will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
Surviving Co-partner.

Dec 5 1844 90 F

MEDICAL.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 04-F.

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

"*Encourage Home Industry.*"

Coach and Carriage MANUFACTORY.

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES,

Barouches,

Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experience workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, give them a call before sending elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-F.

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, August Session, 1844.

SARAH E. HILL
VS.
MILES HILL.
} Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, Miles Hill, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively, in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead to or answer plaintiff's petion, or it will be set for hearing *ex parte.*

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr,* Clerk of our said Ct. at Office, the 4th Monday in Aug., A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Decr. 6, 1844 Prs. fee $10 87...3m

CHARLOTTE Female Academy.

THE friends and patrons of this Institution, are respectfully informed that it is now open for the reception of pupils.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.

N. B.—Board can be had in the village, or in the Academy.

Nov. 15, 1844. 84-

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash,* and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do., Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash.

T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19 1844.

NOTICE.

THE beautiful residence of the late Mrs. Sarah A. Harris, deceased, in the village of Charlotte, will be sold *on Tuesday of February Court.* Terms, credit of six months; note payable on the Bank with approved endorsers and mortgage on the premises until paid.

P. S. Possession to be given on the 1st January, 1846.

W. A. HARRIS.

January, 1845. 94-6w

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell his PLANTATION at the Court House in Charlotte on the Tuesday of our next Superior Court, if not sold privately before that time. It contains

176 Acres,

and is well known as a healthy location, four miles north of Charlotte. The buildings are new and most of the land under cultivation is fresh. Terms will be favorable to the purchaser.

--*ALSO*--

On the 6th of March he will sell at his residence all his Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Three Valuable
Horses,
TWO MILCH COWS,
And a few Hogs,
One Buggy with a top, and Harness;
ONE NEW WAGON;
Bacon, Corn, Fodder,
OATS AND HAY; 6 000 SHINGLES;

PLANK; 2 STOVES, and other articles unnecessary to mention.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JNO. M. M. CALDWELL

Jan. 24, 1845. 94

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30, 1843. 41-F

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUT RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59-F.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

THE BLACK (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS,
AND ALLEBASI'S POOR
MAN PLASTER.

The SALVE is an invention of old Dr. Kittridge of Mass. It affects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other Medicine we ever knew It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Leats Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism chronic or inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, and swelled neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS should be used. A pamphlet furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use; for while they are a thorough cathartic, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active, and healthy condition, they possess alterative virtues unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their oirgin in the stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsy, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a pamphlet from the Agents—see directions in pamphlet.

THE PLASTERS, only 12½ cents, are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defeat which judges notice in all others.—The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy these Plasters for all pains and weakness in the back, bowels, side, chest, loins, muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, coughs, colds, nervous affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ Lyman W. Gilbert, No. 214 Fulton street New York, wholesale dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

NELSON P. LILES,	Lilesville, Anson Co.
KENDALL & STACY,	Wadesboro'.
ELI STEWART,	Coburn, Union Co.
B. OATES,	Charlotte, N. C.

May 3d, 1844. 59-F.

5 OR 600 Bushels of corn to sell—50 cents cash by

JOHN W. POTTS.

October 4 1844. 78

Notice

ALL those indebted to the estate of Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER,
JOSEPH W. ROSS,
} Exec'rs.

May 27, 1844. 62-

DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

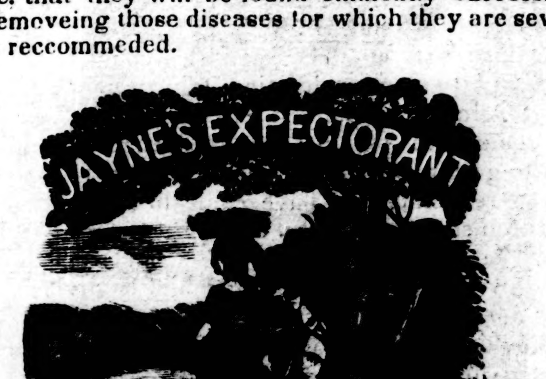
THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and aad twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		
"	Hair Tonic "	$1 00
"	Tonic Vermifuge "	1 00
"	Carminative Balsam, large,	0 50
"	" " small,	0 25
"	Sanative Pills, per box,	0 25
"	American Hair Dye,	0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edtire coofidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are sevelly recommeded.



☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NO FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or Looseness Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH AND BOWELS, fnd the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.

June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Eamily Medicines, among, which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas,* a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor releif. At last was recommended Dr. Spencers' Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommeud them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates,	Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co.,	Concord,
by J. Hoke,	Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe,	Greenville.
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss,	Salisburry,

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

'Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good."

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE, for it is spedily and permanently cured by DR. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and woold cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843,	JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, "	JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, "	HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats,	Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co.	Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness,	Salisbury

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthms, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my famiiy, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,
LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-F